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### WAR ALWAYS TO EXIST.

Our Lord Jesus Christ said that "Wars and rumors of wars . . . must come to pass" (Matt. xxiv. 6), therefore they must continue to the end of the world; therefore to oppose the inevitable, foreordained and necessary, is waste, futility and madness! Such is the argument which in various forms we often hear from Christians and ministers of the Gospel. It always helps them to turn to the New Testament and read more carefully the text: "Ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, *but the end is not yet.*"

Christ's words are full of hope. Before the end comes the kingdom of God, "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost" will fully come on earth as in heaven.

### IMPORTANT ACTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, held at Pilgrim Hall, Sept. 22, reports were made by the delegates who had returned from the Paris congress. A public meeting was appointed for the evening of Oct. 6, at the Columbus-avenue Universalist Church. A committee of five was appointed to call a world's peace congress in connection with the exhibition to be held in this country in 1892. The conference of the American States at Washington is to be memorialized to recommend treaties of arbitration to each nation on this continent.

—We were rejoiced to read Dr. Miner's five articles in the Boston daily *Herald* on the Paris Peace Congress, its *personnel*, discussions, resolutions and results. They were copied in full into other papers, and are worthy of a still wider circulation. His proposition in the Congress to exempt poor men from conscription excited remarkable interest, especially among the English workingmen who were largely represented on its floor. Do not fail to read his "Step Towards Disarmament" on another page.

—We can hardly credit the newspaper report that Yale College is to have a United States military instructor who is to teach "tactics" and drill the students as soldiers.

Still more incredible is the report that the Yale Faculty are highly elated at this new departure. Prof. Sargent has proved that for purposes of health, the exercise of a gymnasium is far preferable to the set military drill. As to evangelical piety united with sound learning, for which we had supposed Yale stood, we cannot see how the new drill will help that. Give us instead instruction in Arbitration as a part of international law.

—The outline of the history of the modern Peace movement by Rev. W. Evans Darby, Secretary of the London Peace Society, is a model of *multum in parvo*. It is marked by clearness, conciseness and comprehensiveness. Any omission was an inadvertence and the author will regret more than we that the name of the first Secretary of the American Peace Society was accidentally left out.

The *Friend's Review* says:

"But one important name was therein omitted; that of

Wm. Ladd. Born in 1778, this eminent philanthropist was one of the founders of the American Peace Society, and was for a time its President. He edited in succession two Peace journals, and wrote much and ably on the subject. It is doubtful whether any other man of his time did more for the cause of Peace than William Ladd."

### THE OPENING IN ITALY.

No people are so opposed to war as the Italian people; no people are more animated with humanitarian sentiments and disposed to go in heartily (*se passioner*) for a great cause linked with civilization and progress. Remember, these are the people which, coming out of a slavery that had lasted ten centuries, suddenly woke in 1848, and in Tuscany and Romagna, *without striking a blow*, freed themselves in a few years from secular tyranny.

I must repeat here what I told you and other friends of Peace at Paris. With about \$4000 a year (by assiduous labor we might collect \$1000 in Italy) we might organize eight or ten great meetings each year; hold every week at Milan and other cities, chiefly in Northern and Central Italy, Conferences on Peace; give contributions to the Committees which need help; issue popular publications, beginning with a "Catechism Against War." The "Appeal to Women" sent me will be entirely distributed in two or three days.

As for a daily paper, *Il Secolo* will suffice at present, and does not need subsidies. A daily paper expressly got up would cost above 100,000 francs, and would not give results proportionate to the expense. A special organ of Italian Peace Societies will be published by the Committee at Rome, with pecuniary help from the Unione Lombarda.

I am convinced that with work like this just sketched, we might, in a few years, bring to our views the public opinion of a large part of Italy.—*M. T. Moneta in Arbitrator.*

### THE CONGREGATIONALISTS AND PEACE.

At the Triennial Council of the Congregational churches of the United States held at Chicago, in 1886, and which meets in Worcester Oct. 9, 1889, the committee on the memorial of the American Peace Society made the following report which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the great subject of preserving peace between the nations of the earth still appeals to us as Christians and patriots. We see the evils which necessarily accompany or follow from any war, even though that war be apparently inevitable.

We do not fail to recognize the valor and self-devotion of men who serve their country in the field; but we would avoid the need of such sacrifice. We see also the possible interference with the preaching of the gospel in mission lands involved in hostilities. We, therefore, record our earnest approval of Christian efforts to educate our people to sentiments of peace. We warmly favor arbitration as the final means of adjusting difficulties between nations. We give our cordial and earnest support to the aim and work of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY in its efforts to promote the general and specific objects it has in hand, and assure that organization of our co-operation in its Christian work.